

# PRELIMINARY

## NLT Technologies, Ltd.

### TFT COLOR LCD MODULE

#### **NL204153AC21-22**

**54cm (21.3 Type)  
QXGA  
LVDS interface (4 ports)**

### PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

DOD-PP-1507 (1st edition)

All information is subject to change without notice.  
Please confirm the sales representative before  
starting to design your system.

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## INTRODUCTION

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The products are classified into three grades: "**Standard**", "**Special**", and "**Specific**".

Each quality grade is designed for applications described below. Any customer who intends to use a product for application other than that of Standard is required to contact an NLT sales representative in advance.

The **Standard**: Applications as any failure, malfunction or error of the products are free from any damage to death, human bodily injury or other property (Products Safety Issue) and not related the safety of the public (Social Issues), like general electric devices.

Examples: Office equipment, audio and visual equipment, communication equipment, test and measurement equipment, personal electronic equipment, home electronic appliances, car navigation system (with no vehicle control functions), seat entertainment monitor for vehicles and airplanes, fish finder (except marine radar integrated type), PDA, etc.

The **Special**: Applications as any failure, malfunction or error of the products might directly cause any damage to death, human bodily injury or other property (Products Safety Issue) and the safety of the public (Social Issues) and required high level reliability by conventional wisdom.

Examples: Vehicle/train/ship control system, traffic signals system, traffic information control system, air traffic control system, surgery/operation equipment monitor, disaster/crime prevention system, etc.

The **Specific**: Applications as any failure, malfunction or error of the products might severe cause any damage to death, human bodily injury or other property (Products Safety Issue) and the safety of the public (Social Issues) and developed, designed and manufactured in accordance with the standards or quality assurance program designated by the customer who requires extremely high level reliability and quality.

Examples: Aerospace system (except seat entertainment monitor), nuclear control system, life support system, etc.

The quality grade of this product is the "**Standard**" unless otherwise specified in this document.

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## 1. OUTLINE

### 1.1 STRUCTURE AND PRINCIPLE

Color LCD module NL204153AC21-22 is composed of the amorphous silicon thin film transistor liquid crystal display (a-Si TFT LCD) panel structure with driver LSIs for driving the TFT (Thin Film Transistor) array and a backlight.

The a-Si TFT LCD panel structure is injected liquid crystal material into a narrow gap between the TFT array glass substrate and a color-filter glass substrate.

Color data signals from a host system (e.g. signal generator, etc.) are modulated into best form for active matrix system by a signal processing board, and sent to the driver LSIs which drive the individual TFT arrays.

The TFT array as an electro-optical switch regulates the amount of transmitted light from the backlight assembly, when it is controlled by data signals. Color images are created by regulating the amount of transmitted light through the TFT array of red, green and blue dots.

### 1.2 APPLICATION

- Color monitor system

### 1.3 FEATURES

- Ultra-wide viewing angle (Adoption of Ultra-Advanced Super Fine TFT (UA-SFT))
- Wide color gamut
- High luminance
- High contrast
- Low reflection
- 1,024 gray scale in each R, G, B sub-pixel (10-bit), 1,073,741,824 colors
- LVDS interface
- Selectable LVDS data input map
- Small foot print
- Long life LED backlight type with an LED driver board

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## 2. GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

<b>Display area</b>	433.152 (H) × 324.864 (V) mm
<b>Diagonal size of display</b>	54cm (21.3 inches)
<b>Drive system</b>	a-Si TFT active matrix
<b>Display color</b>	1,073,741,824 colors
<b>Pixel</b>	2,048 (H) × 1,536 (V) pixels (1 pixel consists of 3 sub-pixels (RGB).)
<b>Pixel arrangement</b>	RGB (Red dot, Green dot, Blue dot) vertical stripe
<b>Sub-pixel pitch</b>	0.0705 (H) × 0.2115 (V) mm
<b>Pixel pitch</b>	0.2115 (H) × 0.2115 (V) mm
<b>Module size</b>	457.0 (W) × 350.0 (H) × 21.5 (D) mm (typ.)
<b>Weight</b>	2,700g (typ.)
<b>Contrast ratio</b>	1,400:1 (typ.)
<b>Viewing angle</b>	<p><i>At the contrast ratio ≥ 10:1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Horizontal: Right side 88° (typ.), Left side 88° (typ.)</li> <li>Vertical: Up side 88° (typ.), Down side 88° (typ.)</li> </ul>
<b>Designed viewing direction</b>	Viewing angle with optimum grayscale ( $\gamma = \text{DICOM}$ ): normal axis (perpendicular) Note1
<b>Polarizer surface</b>	Antiglare
<b>Polarizer pencil-hardness</b>	2H (min.) [by JIS K5600]
<b>Color gamut</b>	<p><i>At LCD panel center</i></p> <p>72 % (typ.) [against NTSC color space]</p>
<b>Response time</b>	<p><i>Ton+Toff (10% → 90%)</i></p> <p>40ms (typ.)</p>
<b>Luminance</b>	<p><i>At the maximum luminance control</i></p> <p>800cd/m<sup>2</sup> (typ.)</p>
<b>Signal system</b>	<p>4 ports LVDS interface.</p> <p>(Characteristics of AC receiver THC63LVD104S×2pcs, THine Electronics, Inc. or equivalent)</p> <p>[RGB 10-bit signals, Data enable signal (DE), Dot clock (CK)]</p>
<b>Power supply voltage</b>	<p>LCD panel signal processing board: 12.0V</p> <p>LED driver board: 12.0V</p>
<b>Backlight</b>	LED backlight type with LED driver board
<b>Power consumption</b>	<p><i>At checkered flag pattern, the maximum luminance control</i></p> <p>58W (typ.)</p>

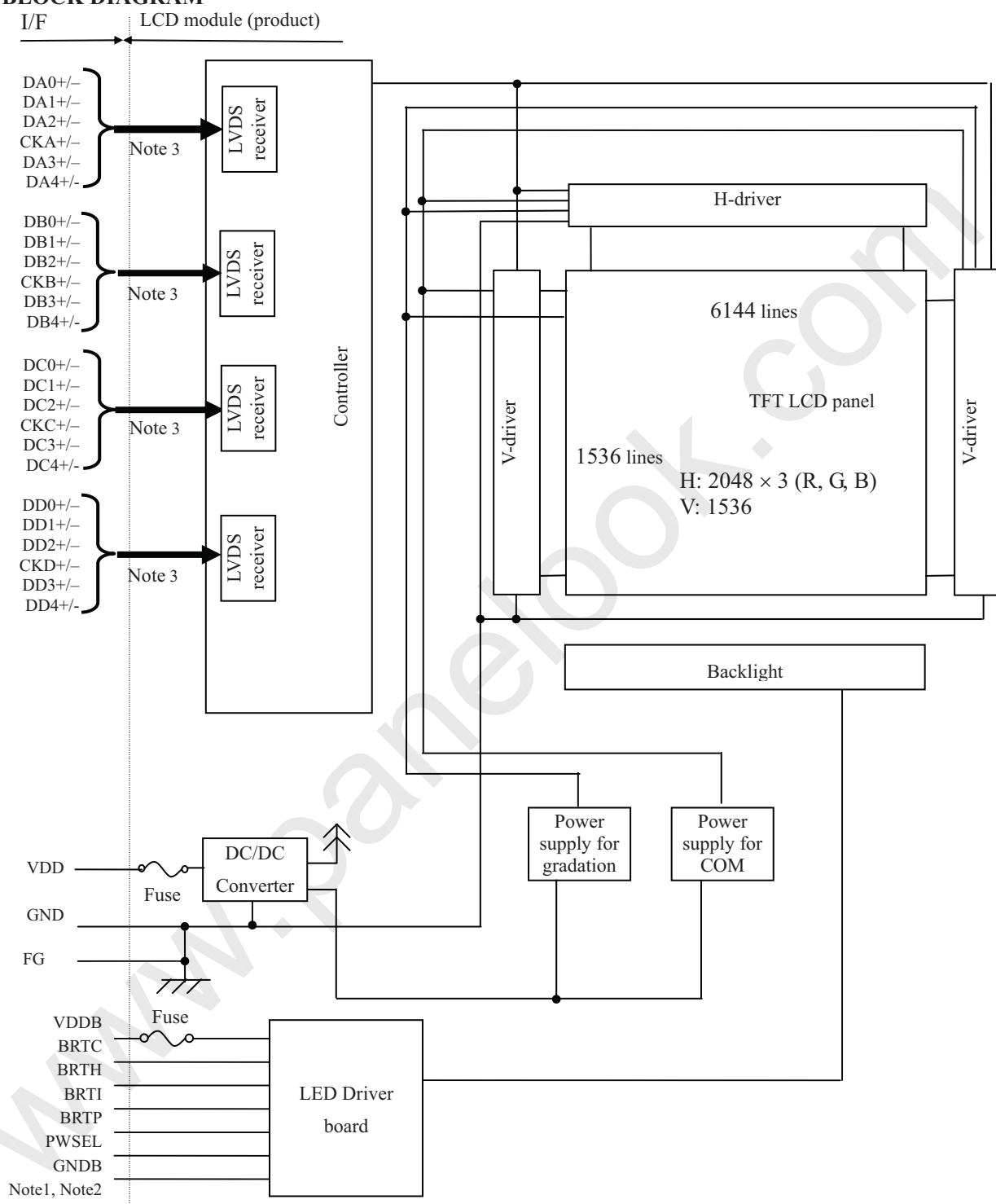
Note1: When the product luminance is 450cd/m<sup>2</sup>, the gamma characteristic is designed to  $\gamma = \text{DICOM}$ .

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## 3. BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note1: Relations between GND (Signal ground), FG (Frame ground) and GNDB (LED driver board ground) in the LCD module are as follows.

GND - FG	Connected
GND - GNDB	Not connected
FG - GNDB	Not connected

Note2 GND, FG and GNDB must be connected to customer equipment's ground, and it is recommended that these grounds be connected together in customer equipment.

Note3 Each pair of the LVDS signal has a 100Ω terminating resistance between D+ and D-.

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## 4. DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS

### 4.1 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Specification	Unit
Module size	457.0 ±0.5 (W) × 350.0 ± 0.5 (H) × 21.5 (typ., D) 23.0 (max. D)	Note1, Note2 mm
Display area	433.152 (H) × 324.864 (V)	Note2 mm
Weight	2,700 (typ.), 2,980 (max.)	g

Note1: Excluding warpage of the cover for LED driver board.

Note2: See "8. OUTLINE DRAWINGS".

### 4.2 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit	Remarks
Power supply voltage	VDD	-0.3 to +14.0	V	-
	VDDB	-0.3 to +15.0	V	
Input voltage for signals	Vi	-0.3 to +2.8	V	VDD= 12.0V VDDB= 12.0V
	VBI	-0.3 to +1.5	V	
	VBP	-0.3 to +5.5	V	
	VBC	-0.3 to +5.5	V	
	VBS	-0.3 to +5.5	V	
Storage temperature	Tst	-20 to +60	°C	-
Operating temperature Note6	TopF	0 to +60	°C	Note2
	TopR	0 to +60	°C	Note3
Relative humidity Note4 Note6	RH	≤ 95	%	Ta ≤ 40°C
		≤ 85	%	40°C < Ta ≤ 50°C
		≤ 70	%	50°C < Ta ≤ 55°C
Absolute humidity Note4 Note6	AH	≤ 73 Note5	g/m³	Ta > 55°C
Operating altitude	-	≤ 5,100	m	0°C ≤ Ta ≤ 55°C
Storage altitude	-	≤ 13,600	m	-20°C ≤ Ta ≤ 60°C

Note1: DA0+/-, DA1+/-, DA2+/-, DA3+/-, DA4+/-, CKA+/-, DB0+/-, DB1+/-, DB2+/-, DB3+/-, DB4+/-, CKB+/-, DC0+/-, DC1+/-, DC2+/-, DC3+/-, DC4+/-, CKC+/-, DD0+/-, DD1+/-, DD2+/-, DD3+/-, DD4+/-, CKD+/-, BSEL.

Note2: Measured at LCD panel surface (including self-heat)

Note3: Measured at LCD module's rear shield surface (including self-heat)

Note4: No condensation

Note5: Water amount at Ta= 55°C and RH= 70%

Note6: The image quality may cause degradation in case of rapid change humidity and temperature.

**PRELIMINARY****NLT Technologies, Ltd.****NL204153AC21-22****4.3 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS****4.3.1 LCD panel signal processing board**

(Ta= 25°C)							
Parameter		Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Power supply voltage		VDD	10.8	12.0	13.2	V	-
Power supply current		IDD	-	590 Note1	980 Note2	mA	at VDD= 12.0V
Permissible ripple voltage		VRP	-	-	100	mVp-p	for VDD
Differential input threshold voltage	High	VTH	-	-	+100	mV	at VCM= 1.2V Note3, Note4
	Low	VTL	-100	-	-	mV	
Input voltage swing		VI	0	-	2.4	V	Note4
Terminating resistance		RT	-	100	-	Ω	-

Note1: Checkered flag pattern (by EIAJ ED-2522)

Note2: Pattern for maximum current

Note3: Common mode voltage for LVDS driver

Note4: DA0+/-, DA1+/-, DA2+/-, DA3+/-, DA4+/-, CKA+/-, DB0+/-, DB1+/-, DB2+/-, DB3+/-,  
DB4+/-, CKB+/-, DC0+/-, DC1+/-, DC2+/-, DC3+/-, DC4+/-, CKC+/-, DD0+/-, DD1+/-,  
DD2+/-, DD3+/-, DD4+/-, CKD+/-

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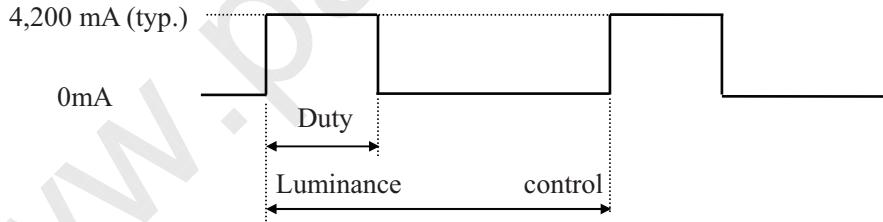
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## 4.3.2 LED Driver board

(Ta= 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Power supply voltage	VDDB	11.4	12.0	12.6	V	-
Power supply current	IDDB	-	4,200	5,800	mA	VDDB= 12.0V, At the maximum luminance control
Input voltage for signals	BRTI signal	VBI	0	-	1.0	V
	BRTP signal	VBPH	2.0	-	5.25	V
		VBPL	0	-	0.8	V
	BRTC signal	VBCH	2.0	-	5.25	V
		VBCL	0	-	0.8	V
	PWSEL signal	VBSH	2.0	-	5.25	V
		VBSL	0	-	0.8	V
	BRTI signal	IBI	-200	-	-100	μA
	BRTP signal	IBPH	-	-	1,000	μA
		IBPL	-600	-	-	μA
	BRTC signal	IBCH	-	-	300	μA
		IBCL	-300	-	-	μA
	PWSEL signal	IPSH	-	-	1,000	μA
		IPSL	-600	-	-	μA

## 4.3.3 LED Driver board current wave



Duty: At the maximum luminance control 100% to at the minimum luminance control 1%.  
Luminance control frequency: 270Hz (typ.)

Note1: Luminance control frequency indicate the input pulse frequency, when select the external pulse control. See "**4.6.2 Detail of BRTP timing**".

Note2: The power supply lines (VDDB and GNDB) have large ripple voltage during luminance control. See "**4.3.4 Power supply voltage ripple**".

There is the possibility that the ripple voltage produces acoustic noise and signal wave noise in audio circuit and so on. Put a capacitor (5,000 to 6,000μF) between the power supply lines (VDDB and GNDB) to reduce the noise, if the noise occurred in the circuit.

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### 4.3.4 Power supply voltage ripple

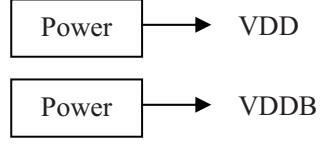
This product works, even if the ripple voltage levels are beyond the permissible values as following the table, but there might be noise on the display image.

Power supply voltage	Ripple voltage (Measure at input terminal of power supply)	Note1	Unit
VDD	12.0V	$\leq 100$	mVp-p
VDDB	12.0V	$\leq 200$	mVp-p

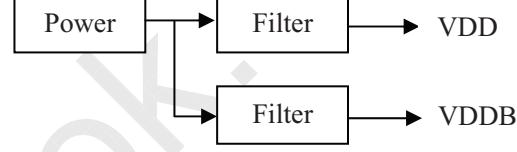
Note1: The permissible ripple voltage includes spike noise.

Example of the power supply connection

a) Separate the power supply



b) Put in the filter



### 4.3.5 Fuse

Parameter	Fuse		Rating	Fusing current	Remarks			
	Type	Supplier						
VDD	FCC16202AB	KAMAYA ELECTRIC Co., Ltd.	2.0 A	4.0A, 5 seconds maximum	Note1			
			32V					
VDDB	CCF1N10 TF16AT5.00T	KOA Corporation	10A	20 A, 1 seconds maximum				
			60V					
			5.0A	10 A, 5 seconds maximum				
			32V					

Note1: The power supply capacity should be more than the fusing current. If it is less than the fusing current, the fuse may not blow in a short time, and then nasty smell, smoke and so on may occur.

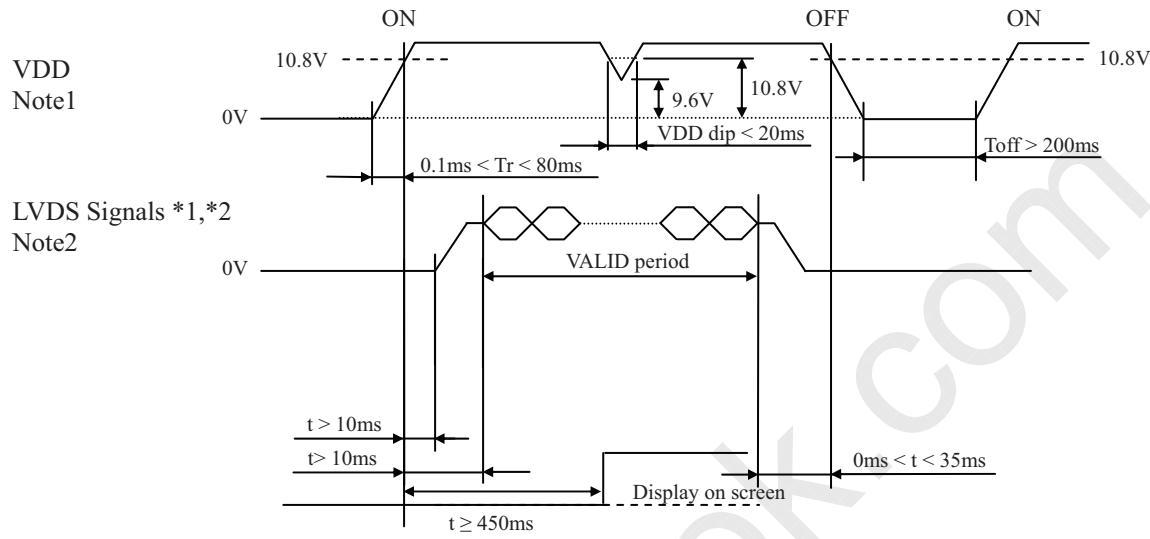
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## 4.4 POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE SEQUENCE

### 4.4.1 LCD panel signal processing board



\*1: DA0+/-, DA1+/-, DA2+/-, DA3+/-, DA4+/-, CKA+/-, DB0+/-, DB1+/-, DB2+/-, DB3+/-, DB4+/-, CKB+/-, DC0+/-, DC1+/-, DC2+/-, DC3+/-, DC4+/-, CKC+/-, DD0+/-, DD1+/-, DD2+/-, DD3+/-, DD4+/-, CKD+/-

\*2: LVDS signals should be measured at the terminal of  $100\Omega$  resistance.

Note1: If there is a voltage variation (voltage drop) at the rising edge of VCC below 10.8V, there is a possibility that a product does not work due to a protection circuit.

Note2: LVDS signals must be set to Low or High-impedance, except the VALID period (See above sequence diagram), in order to avoid the circuitry damage.

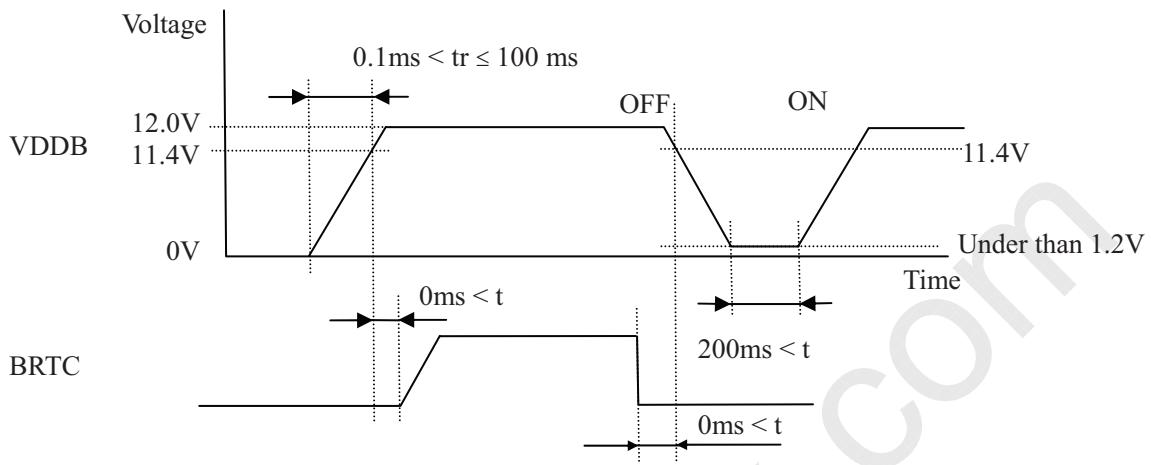
If some of signals are cut while this product is working, even if the signal input to it once again, it might not work normally. If a customer stops the display and function signals, VDD also must be shut down.

Note3: The backlight should be turned on within the valid period of LVDS signals, in order to avoid unstable data display.

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## 4.4.2 LED driver board



Note1: The backlight should be turned on within the valid period of LVDS signals, in order to avoid unstable data display.

Note2: If  $\text{tr}$  is more than 100 ms, the backlight will be turned off by a protection circuit for LED driver board.

Note3: When VDDB is 0V or BRTC is Low, PWSEL must be set to Low or Open.

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## 4.5 CONNECTIONS AND FUNCTIONS FOR INTERFACE PINS

### 4.5.1 LCD panel signal processing board

CN1 socket (LCD module side): FI-RE51S-HF (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))  
 Adaptable plug: FI-RE51HL (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))

Pin No.	Symbol	Signal	Remarks
1	GND	Ground	Note1
2	GND	Ground	
3	GND	Ground	
4	DA0-	Pixel data A0	LVDS differential data input Note2
5	DA0+		
6	GND	Ground	Note1
7	DA1-	Pixel data A1	LVDS differential data input Note2
8	DA1+		
9	GND	Ground	Note1
10	DA2-	Pixel data A2	LVDS differential data input Note2
11	DA2+		
12	GND	Ground	Note1
13	CKA-	Pixel clock A	LVDS differential data input Note2
14	CKA+		
15	GND	Ground	Note1
16	DA3-	Pixel data A3	LVDS differential data input Note2
17	DA3+		
18	GND	Ground	Note1
19	DA4-	Pixel data A4	LVDS differential data input Note2
20	DA4+		
21	GND	Ground	Note1
22	DB0-	Pixel data B0	LVDS differential data input Note2
23	DB0+		
24	GND	Ground	Note1
25	DB1-	Pixel data B1	LVDS differential data input Note2
26	DB1+		
27	GND	Ground	Note1
28	DB2-	Pixel data B2	LVDS differential data input Note2
29	DB2+		
30	GND	Ground	Note1
31	CKB-	Pixel clock B	LVDS differential data input Note2
32	CKB+		
33	GND	Ground	Note1
34	DB3-	Pixel data B3	LVDS differential data input Note2
35	DB3+		
36	GND	Ground	Note1
37	DB4-	Pixel data B4	LVDS differential data input Note2
38	DB4+		
39	GND	Ground	Note1

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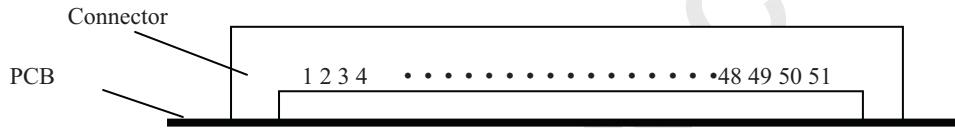
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Continued

40	GND	Ground	Note1
41	RSEV	-	Keep this pin Open.
42	RSEV	-	Keep this pin Open.
43	RSEV	-	Keep this pin Open.
44	RSEV	-	Keep this pin Open.
45	GND	Ground	Note1
46	GND	Ground	Note1
47	GND	Ground	Note1
48	RSEV	-	Keep this pin Open.
49	RSEV	-	Keep this pin Open.
50	RSEV	-	Keep this pin Open.
51	GND	Ground	Note1

CN1: Insert surface side



Note1: All GND terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.

Note2: Twist pair wires with  $100\Omega$  (Characteristic impedance) should be used between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.

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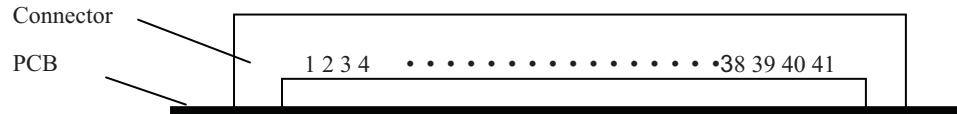
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CN2 socket (LCD module side): FI-RE41S-HF (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))  
 Adaptable plug: FI-RE41HL (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))

Pin No.	Symbol	Signal	Remarks	
1	GND	Ground	Note1	
2	GND	Ground		
3	GND	Ground		
4	DC0-	Pixel data C0	LVDS differential data input	
5	DC0+			Note2
6	GND	Ground	Note1	
7	DC1-	Pixel data C1	LVDS differential data input	
8	DC1+			Note2
9	GND	Ground	Note1	
10	DC2-	Pixel data C2	LVDS differential data input	
11	DC2+			Note2
12	GND	Ground	Note1	
13	CKC-	Pixel clock C	LVDS differential data input	
14	CKC+			Note2
15	GND	Ground	Note1	
16	DC3-	Pixel data C3	LVDS differential data input	
17	DC3+			Note2
18	GND	Ground	Note1	
19	DC4-	Pixel data C4	LVDS differential data input	
20	DC4+			Note2
21	GND	Ground	Note1	
22	DD0-	Pixel data D0	LVDS differential data input	
23	DD0+			Note2
24	GND	Ground	Note1	
25	DD1-	Pixel data D1	LVDS differential data input	
26	DD1+			Note2
27	GND	Ground	Note1	
28	DD2-	Pixel data D2	LVDS differential data input	
29	DD2+			Note2
30	GND	Ground	Note1	
31	CKD-	Pixel clock D	LVDS differential data input	
32	CKD+			Note2
33	GND	Ground	Note1	
34	DD3-	Pixel data D3	LVDS differential data input	
35	DD3+			Note2
36	GND	Ground	Note1	
37	DD4-	Pixel data D4	LVDS differential data input	
38	DD4+			Note2
39	GND	Ground	Note1	
40	GND	Ground	Note1	
41	GND	Ground	Note1	

CN2: Insert surface side



Note1: All GND terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.

Note2: Twist pair wires with  $100\Omega$  (Characteristic impedance) should be used between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.

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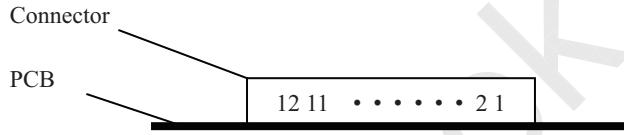
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CN3 socket (LCD module side): IL-Z-12PL-SMTYE (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))  
 Adaptable plug: IL-Z-12S-S125C (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Description
1	VDD	Power supply	Note1
2	VDD		
3	VDD		
4	VDD		
5	VDD		
6	VDD		
7	GND	Signal ground	Note1
8	GND		
9	GND		
10	GND		
11	GND		
12	GND		

CN3: Insert surface side



Note1: All VDD and GND terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.

### 4.5.2 LED driver board

CN201 socket (LCD module side): DF3Z-10P-2H (2\*) (HIROSE ELECTRIC Co.,Ltd.)  
 Adaptable plug: DF3-10S-2C (HIROSE ELECTRIC Co.,Ltd.)

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Description
1	GNDB	LED driver board ground	Note1
2	GNDB		
3	GNDB		
4	GNDB		
5	GNDB		
6	VDBB		
7	VDBB	Power supply	Note1
8	VDBB		
9	VDBB		
10	VDBB		

Note1: All VDBB and GNDB terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.

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## NLT Technologies, Ltd.

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CN202 socket (LCD module side): IL-Z-9PL-SMTYE (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))  
 Adaptable plug: IL-Z-9S-S125C3 (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Description
1	GNDB	LED driver board ground	Note1
2	GNDB		
3	N.C.	-	Keep this pin Open.
4	BRTC	Backlight ON/OFF control signal	High or Open: Backlight ON Low: Backlight OFF
5	BRTH	Luminance control terminal	Note2
6	BRTI		
7	BRTP	BRTP signal	
8	GNDB	LED driver board ground	Note1
9	PWSEL	Selection of luminance control signal method	Note2, Note3

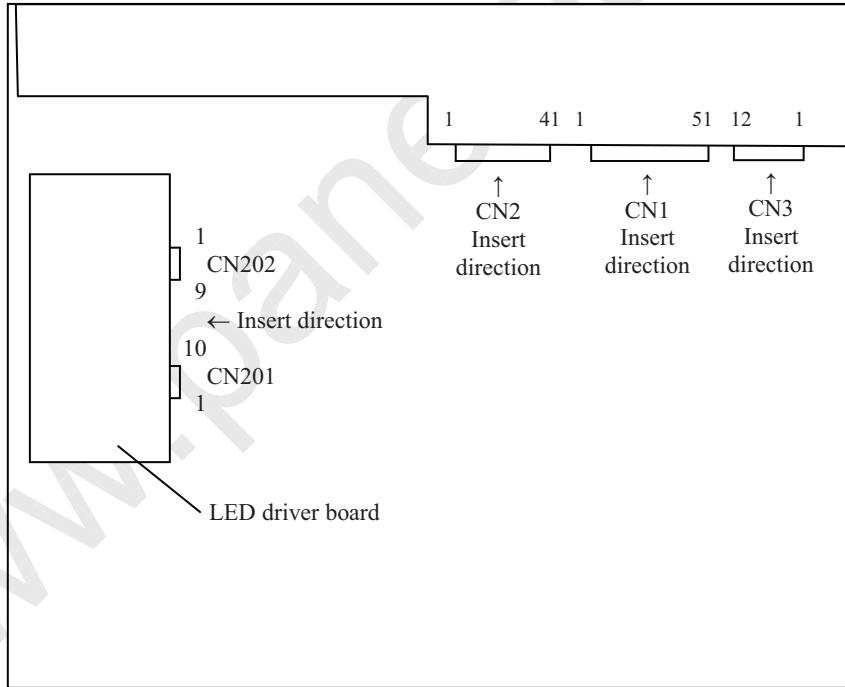
Note1: All GNDB terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.

Note2: See "**4.6.1 LUMINANCE CONTROL**".

Note3: When VDDB is 0V or BRTC is Low, PWSEL must be set to Low or Open.

### 4.5.3 Positions of socket

Rear side



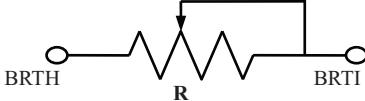
# PRELIMINARY

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## 4.6 LUMINANCE CONTROL

### 4.6.1 Luminance control methods

Method	Adjustment and luminance ratio	PWSEL terminal	BRTP terminal						
Variable resistor control Note1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjustment</li> </ul> <p>The variable resistor (R) for luminance control should be <math>10k\Omega \pm 5\%</math>, <math>1/10W</math>. Minimum point of the resistance is the minimum luminance and maximum point of the resistance is the maximum luminance.</p> <p>The resistor (R) must be connected between BRTH-BRTI terminals.</p>  <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Resistance</td> <td>Luminance ratio</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>0\Omega</math></td> <td>0% (Min. Luminance)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>10 k\Omega</math></td> <td>100% (Max. Luminance)</td> </tr> </table>	Resistance	Luminance ratio	$0\Omega$	0% (Min. Luminance)	$10 k\Omega$	100% (Max. Luminance)	High or Open	Open
Resistance	Luminance ratio								
$0\Omega$	0% (Min. Luminance)								
$10 k\Omega$	100% (Max. Luminance)								
Voltage control Note1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjustment</li> </ul> <p>Voltage control method works, when BRTH terminal is 0V and VBI voltage is input between BRTI-BRTH terminals. This control method can carry out continuation adjustment of luminance. Luminance is the maximum when BRTI terminal is Open.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>BRTI Voltage (VBI)</td> <td>Luminance ratio</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0V</td> <td>0% (Min. Luminance)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.0V</td> <td>100% (Max. Luminance)</td> </tr> </table>	BRTI Voltage (VBI)	Luminance ratio	0V	0% (Min. Luminance)	1.0V	100% (Max. Luminance)		
BRTI Voltage (VBI)	Luminance ratio								
0V	0% (Min. Luminance)								
1.0V	100% (Max. Luminance)								
Pulse width modulation Note1 Note2 Note4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjustment</li> </ul> <p>Pulse width modulation (PWM) method works, when PWSEL terminal is Low and PWM signal (BRTP signal) is input into BRTP terminal. The luminance is controlled by duty ratio of BRTP signal.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Duty ratio</td> <td>Luminance ratio</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.01</td> <td>1% (Min. Luminance) (At frequency: 325 Hz)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.0</td> <td>100% (Max. Luminance)</td> </tr> </table>	Duty ratio	Luminance ratio	0.01	1% (Min. Luminance) (At frequency: 325 Hz)	1.0	100% (Max. Luminance)	Low	BRTP signal
Duty ratio	Luminance ratio								
0.01	1% (Min. Luminance) (At frequency: 325 Hz)								
1.0	100% (Max. Luminance)								

Note1: In case of the variable resistor control method and the voltage control method, noises may appear on the display image depending on the input signals timing for LCD panel signal processing board.

**Use PWM method, if interference noises appear on the display image!**

Note2: The LED driver board will stop working, if the Low period of BRTP signal is more than 50ms while BRTC signal is High or Open. Then the backlight will not turn on anymore, even if BRTP signal is input again. This is not out of order. The LED driver board will start to work when power is supplied again.

Note3: These data are the target values.

Note4: See "4.6.2 Detail of BRTP timing".

# PRELIMINARY

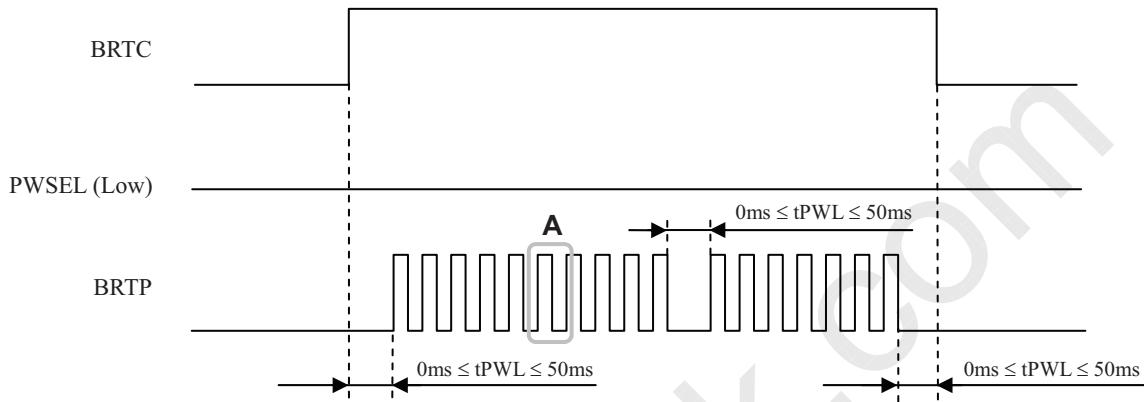
## NLT Technologies, Ltd.

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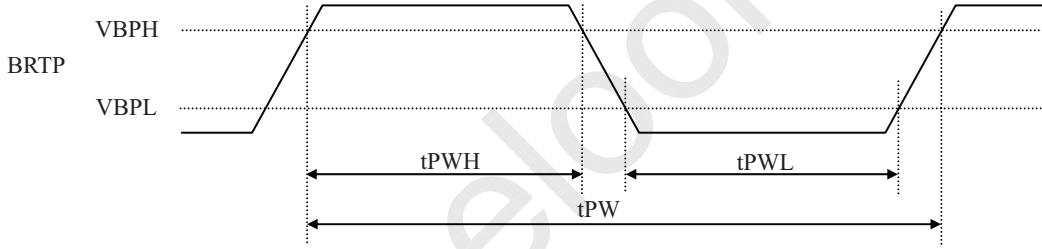
## 4.6.2 Detail of BRTP timing

## (1) Timing diagrams

- Outline chart



- Detail of A part



## (2) Each parameter

Parameter	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Luminance control frequency	FL	185	-	1,000	Hz	Note1, Note2
External PWM pulse width	tPWH	30	-	-	μs	Note1, Note3

Note1: Definition of parameters is as follows.

$$FL = \frac{1}{tPW}, \quad DL = \frac{tPWH}{tPW}$$

Note2: See the following formula for luminance control frequency.

Luminance control frequency=  $1/tv \times (n+0.25)$   
 $n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$   
 $tv$ : Vertical cycle (See "4.9.1 Timing characteristics".)

**The interference noise of luminance control frequency and input signal frequency for LCD panel signal processing board may appear on a display. Set up luminance control frequency so that the interference noise does not appear!**

Note3: See "4.6.1 Luminance control methods".

# PRELIMINARY

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## 4.7 METHOD OF CONNECTION FOR LVDS TRANSMITTER

Bit mapping		Transmitter Pin Assign		Output Connector	CN1	
		Single type LVDS Tx	Dual type LVDS Tx Thine THC63LVD1023B		Pin No.	Signal Name
odd Pixel data A	RA4	TA0	R14	ATA-	-	-
	RA5	TA1	R15		4	DA0-
	RA6	TA2	R16		5	DA0+
	RA7	TA3	R17		-	-
	RA8	TA4	R18		7	DA1-
	RA9	TA5	R19	ATB+	8	DA1+
	GA4	TA6	G14		-	-
	GA5	TB0	G15		10	DA2-
	GA6	TB1	G16		11	DA2+
	GA7	TB2	G17		-	-
even Pixel data B	GA8	TB3	G18	ATC+	16	DA3-
	GA9	TB4	G19		17	DA3+
	BA4	TB5	B14		-	-
	BA5	TB6	B15		19	DA4-
	BA6	TC0	B16		20	DA4+
	BA7	TC1	B17	ATD+	-	-
	BA8	TC2	B18		13	CKA-
	BA9	TC3	B19		14	CKA+
	Hsync	TC4	Hsync		-	-
	Vsync	TC5	Vsync		-	-
odd Pixel data A	DE	TC6	DE	ATE-	28	DB2-
	RA2	TD0	R12		29	DB2+
	RA3	TD1	R13		-	-
	GA2	TD2	G12		34	DB3-
	GA3	TD3	G13		35	DB3+
	BA2	TD4	B12	ATE+	-	-
	BA3	TD5	B13		37	DB4-
	N.C.	TD6	-		38	DB4+
	RA0	TE0	R10		-	-
	RA1	TE1	R11		31	CKB-
even Pixel data B	GA0	TE2	G10	ATCLK- ATCLK+	32	CKB+
	GA1	TE3	G11		-	-
	BA0	TE4	B10		-	-
	BA1	TE5	B11		-	-
	N.C.	TE6	-		-	-
	CLK	CLK	CLK		-	-
	RB4	TA0	R14	BTA-	-	-
	RB5	TA1	R15		22	DB0-
	RB6	TA2	R16		23	DB0+
	RB7	TA3	R17		-	-
	RB8	TA4	R18	BTB+	25	DB1-
	RB9	TA5	R19		26	DB1+
	GB4	TA6	G14		-	-
	GB5	TB0	G15		-	-
	GB6	TB1	G16		-	-
odd Pixel data A	GB7	TB2	G17	BTC-	28	DB2-
	GB8	TB3	G18		29	DB2+
	GB9	TB4	G19		-	-
	BB4	TB5	B14		-	-
	BB5	TB6	B15		-	-
	BB6	TC0	B16	BTC+	34	DB3-
	BB7	TC1	B17		35	DB3+
	BB8	TC2	B18		-	-
	BB9	TC3	B19		-	-
	Hsync	TC4	Hsync		-	-
even Pixel data B	Vsync	TC5	Vsync	BTD-	37	DB4-
	DE	TC6	DE		38	DB4+
	RB2	TD0	R12		-	-
	RB3	TD1	R13		-	-
	GB2	TD2	G12		-	-
	GB3	TD3	G13	BTE+	-	-
	BB2	TD4	B12		-	-
	BB3	TD5	B13		-	-
	N.C.	TD6	-		-	-
	RB0	TE0	R10	BTE-	-	-
	RB1	TE1	R11		-	-
	GB0	TE2	G10		-	-
	GB1	TE3	G11		-	-
	BB0	TE4	B10		-	-
	BB1	TE5	B11		-	-
	N.C.	TE6	-		-	-
	CLK	CLK	CLK	BTCLK- BTCLK+	-	-

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		Transmitter Pin Assign		Output Connector	CN2	
		Single type LVDS Tx	Dual type LVDS Tx		Pin No.	Signal Name
		Thine THC63LVD1023B			-	-
odd Pixel data C	RC4	TA0	R14	CTA-	→	-
	RC5	TA1	R15		→	4 DC0-
	RC6	TA2	R16	CTA+	→	5 DC0+
	RC7	TA3	R17		→	-
	RC8	TA4	R18	CTB-	→	7 DC1-
	RC9	TA5	R19		→	8 DC1+
	GC4	TA6	G14	CTB+	→	-
	GC5	TB0	G15		→	10 DC2-
	GC6	TB1	G16	CTC-	→	11 DC2+
	GC7	TB2	G17		→	-
	GC8	TB3	G18	CTC+	→	16 DC3-
	GC9	TB4	G19		→	17 DC3+
	BC4	TB5	B14	CTD-	→	-
	BC5	TB6	B15		→	-
	BC6	TC0	B16	CTC+	→	19 DC4-
	BC7	TC1	B17		→	20 DC4+
	BC8	TC2	B18	CTD+	→	-
	BC9	TC3	B19		→	-
	Hsync	TC4	Hsync	CTE-	→	13 CKC-
	Vsync	TC5	Vsync		→	14 CKC+
	DE	TC6	DE	CTD+	→	-
	RC2	TD0	R12		→	-
	RC3	TD1	R13	CTE+	→	23 DD0+
	GC2	TD2	G12		→	-
	GC3	TD3	G13	CTE+	→	25 DD1-
	BC2	TD4	B12		→	26 DD1+
	BC3	TD5	B13	CTE-	→	-
	N.C.	TD6	-		→	-
	RC0	TE0	R10	CTE+	→	28 DD2-
	RC1	TE1	R11		→	29 DD2+
	GC0	TE2	G10	DTC-	→	-
	GC1	TE3	G11		→	-
	BC0	TE4	B10	DTC+	→	34 DD3-
	BC1	TE5	B11		→	35 DD3+
	N.C.	TE6	-	DTC-	→	-
	CLK	CLK	CLK		→	-
even Pixel data D	RD4	TA0	R14	DTA-	→	-
	RD5	TA1	R15		→	-
	RD6	TA2	R16	DTA+	→	-
	RD7	TA3	R17		→	23 DD0+
	RD8	TA4	R18	DTB-	→	-
	RD9	TA5	R19		→	-
	GD4	TA6	G14	DTB+	→	-
	GD5	TB0	G15		→	25 DD1-
	GD6	TB1	G16		→	26 DD1+
	GD7	TB2	G17	DTC-	→	-
	GD8	TB3	G18		→	-
	GD9	TB4	G19	DTC+	→	-
	BD4	TB5	B14		→	-
	BD5	TB6	B15		→	-
	BD6	TC0	B16	DTC+	→	28 DD2-
	BD7	TC1	B17		→	29 DD2+
	BD8	TC2	B18	DTC-	→	-
	BD9	TC3	B19		→	-
	Hsync	TC4	Hsync	DTD-	→	37 DD4-
	Vsync	TC5	Vsync		→	38 DD4+
	DE	TC6	DE	DTD+	→	-
	RD2	TD0	R12		→	-
	RD3	TD1	R13	DTE-	→	34 DD3-
	GD2	TD2	G12		→	35 DD3+
	GD3	TD3	G13	DTE+	→	-
	BD2	TD4	B12		→	-
	BD3	TD5	B13	DTE-	→	-
	N.C.	TD6	-		→	-
	RD0	TE0	R10	DTE+	→	37 CKD-
	RD1	TE1	R11		→	38 CKD+
	GD0	TE2	G10	DTCLK-	→	-
	GD1	TE3	G11		→	-
	BD0	TE4	B10	DTCLK+	→	-
	BD1	TE5	B11		→	-
	N.C.	TE6	-		→	-
	CLK	CLK	CLK		→	-

Note1: Twist pair wires with 100Ω (Characteristic impedance) should be used between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.

# PRELIMINARY

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#### 4.8 DISPLAY COLORS AND INPUT DATA SIGNALS

This product can display 1,073,741,824 colors equivalent with 1,024 gray scale in each R, G, B sub-pixel. Also the relation between display colors and input data signals is as follows.

# PRELIMINARY

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## 4.9 INPUT SIGNAL TIMINGS

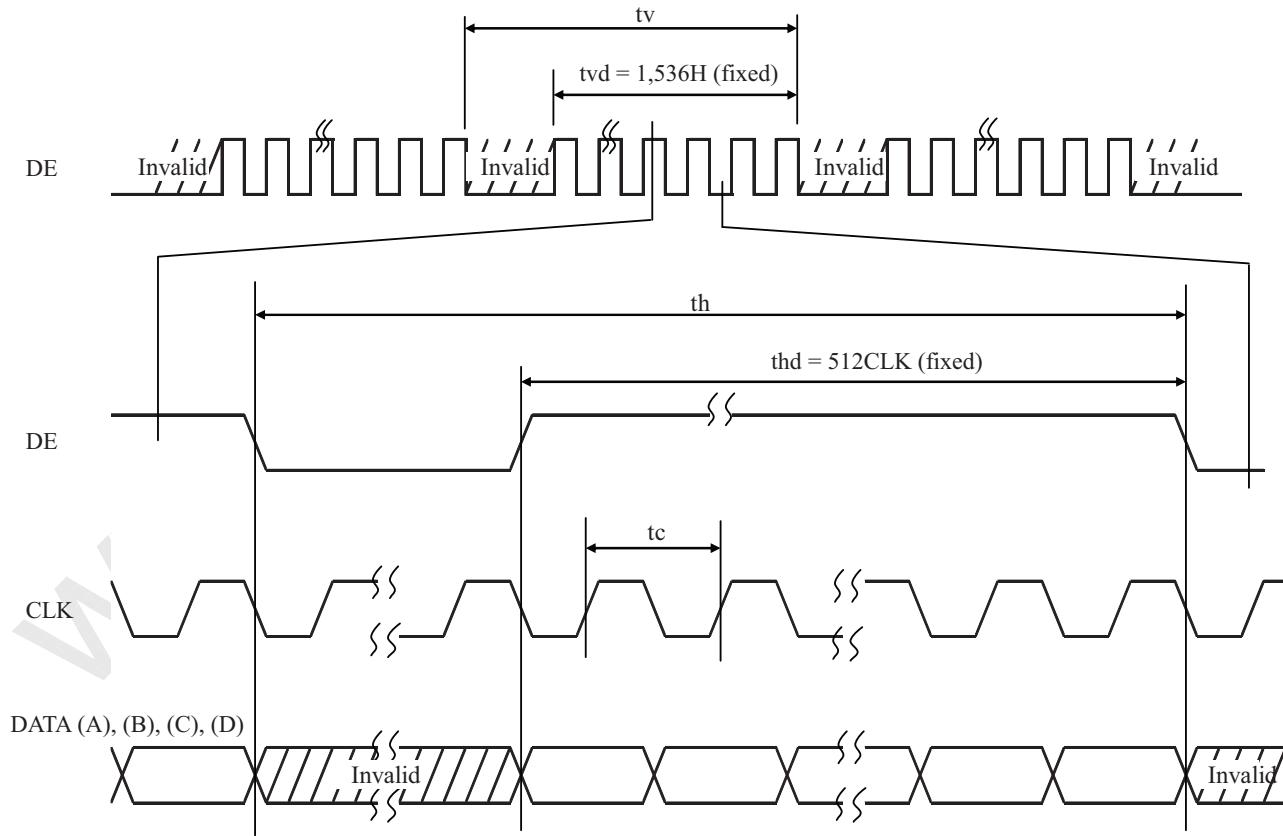
### 4.9.1 Timing characteristics

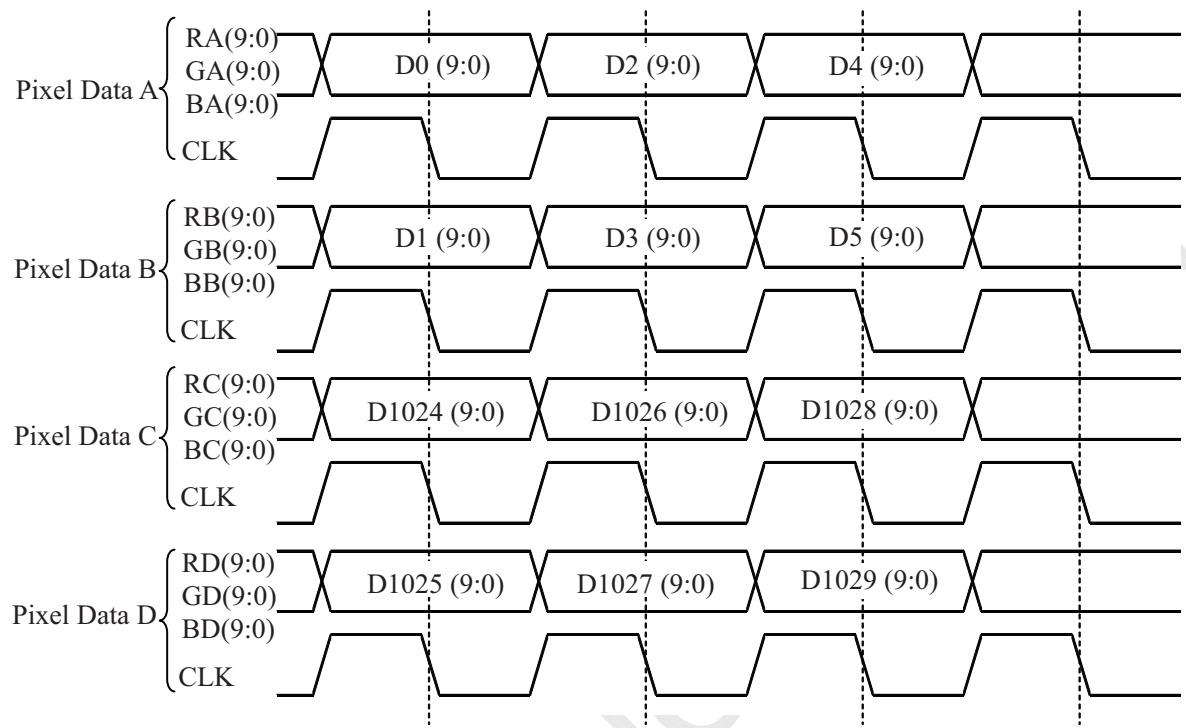
$f_v=60\text{Hz}$

Parameter		Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
CLK	Frequency	1/ tc	60.0	65.0	66.0	MHz	-
	Duty	-	See the data sheet of LVDS transmitter.		-	-	-
	Rise time, Fall time	-			-	ns	-
DE	Horizontal	Cycle	th	10.34 640	10.34 672	10.77 700	$\mu\text{s}$ CLK
					512		96,72kHz(typ.) Note1
	Vertical	Cycle	tv	15.47 1547	16.667 1612	17.9 1628	ms H
					1536	H	60.0Hz(typ.)
CLK-DE	Setup time	-	See the data sheet of LVDS transmitter.		-	ns	-
	Hold time	-			-	ns	-
	Rise time, Fall time	-			-	ns	-

Note1: The sum of jitter and skew of horizontal period should be within  $\pm 1$  CLK.

### 4.9.2 Input signal timing chart



**PRELIMINARY****NLT Technologies, Ltd.****NL204153AC21-22****4.10 LVDS DATA TRANSMISSION METHOD****4.11 DISPLAY POSITIONS**

Odd pixel: RA,RC= Red date  
GA,GC=Green date  
BA,BC=Blue date

Even pixel: RB,RD=Red date  
GB,GD=Green date  
BB,BD=Blue date

D (1, 1)			D (2, 1)			D (1025, 1)			D (1026, 1)		
RA	GA	BA	RB	GB	BB	RC	GC	BC	RD	GD	BD
1, 1	2, 1	•••	1023, 1	1024, 1	1025, 1	1026, 1	•••	2047, 1	2048, 1		
1, 2	2, 2	•••	1023, 2	1024, 2	1025, 2	1026, 2	•••	2047, 2	2048, 2		
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1, 1535	2, 1535	•••	1023, 1535	1024, 1535	1025, 1535	1026, 1535	•••	2047, 1535	2048, 1535		
1, 1536	2, 1536	•••	1023, 1536	1024, 1536	1025, 1536	1026, 1536	•••	2047, 1536	2048, 1536		

# PRELIMINARY

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## 4.12 PIXEL ARRANGEMENT

	1	2	...	2,048									
1	<table border="1"><tr><td>R</td><td>G</td><td>B</td></tr></table>	R	G	B	<table border="1"><tr><td>R</td><td>G</td><td>B</td></tr></table>	R	G	B	...	<table border="1"><tr><td>R</td><td>G</td><td>B</td></tr></table>	R	G	B
R	G	B											
R	G	B											
R	G	B											
1,536	...	...	...	...									
	<table border="1"><tr><td>R</td><td>G</td><td>B</td></tr></table>	R	G	B	<table border="1"><tr><td>R</td><td>G</td><td>B</td></tr></table>	R	G	B	...	<table border="1"><tr><td>R</td><td>G</td><td>B</td></tr></table>	R	G	B
R	G	B											
R	G	B											
R	G	B											
	<table border="1"><tr><td>R</td><td>G</td><td>B</td></tr></table>	R	G	B	<table border="1"><tr><td>R</td><td>G</td><td>B</td></tr></table>	R	G	B	...	<table border="1"><tr><td>R</td><td>G</td><td>B</td></tr></table>	R	G	B
R	G	B											
R	G	B											
R	G	B											

# PRELIMINARY

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## 4.13 OPTICS

### 4.13.1 Optical characteristics

(Note1, Note2)

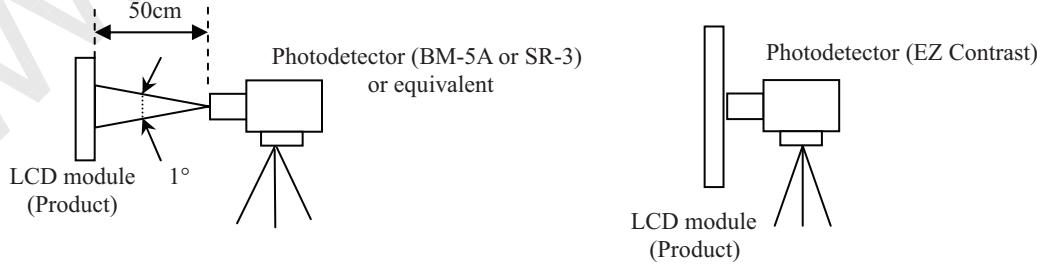
Parameter	Condition	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Measuring instrument	Remarks
Luminance	White at center $\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L = 0^\circ, \theta U = 0^\circ, \theta D = 0^\circ$	L	600	800	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	BM-5A or SR-3	Note3
Contrast ratio	White/Black at center $\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L = 0^\circ, \theta U = 0^\circ, \theta D = 0^\circ$	CR	1,000	1,400	-	-	BM-5A or SR-3	Note3 Note5
Luminance uniformity	1023/1023 gray scale $\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L = 0^\circ, \theta U = 0^\circ, \theta D = 0^\circ$	LU1023	80	-	-	%	BM-5A or SR-3	Note4 Note6
Chromaticity	White	x coordinate	Wx	0.269	0.299	0.329	SR-3	Note3 Note7
		y coordinate	Wy	0.285	0.315	0.345		
	Red	x coordinate	Rx	-	0.65	-		
		y coordinate	Ry	-	0.33	-		
	Green	x coordinate	Gx	-	0.29	-		
		y coordinate	Gy	-	0.60	-		
	Blue	x coordinate	Bx	-	0.15	-		
		y coordinate	By	-	0.07	-		
Color gamut	$\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L = 0^\circ, \theta U = 0^\circ, \theta D = 0^\circ$ at center, against NTSC color space	C	65	72	-	%	SR-3	Note3
Response time	Black to White	Ton	-	20	30	ms	BM-5A	Note8 Note9
	White to Black	Toff	-	20	30	ms		
Viewing angle	Right	$\theta U = 0^\circ, \theta D = 0^\circ, CR \geq 10$	$\theta R$	70	88	-	BM-5A or EZ Contrast	Note3 Note10
	Left	$\theta U = 0^\circ, \theta D = 0^\circ, CR \geq 10$	$\theta L$	70	88	-		
	Up	$\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L = 0^\circ, CR \geq 10$	$\theta U$	70	88	-		
	Down	$\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L = 0^\circ, CR \geq 10$	$\theta D$	70	88	-		

Note1: These are initial characteristics.

Note2: Measurement conditions are as follows.

Ta= 25°C, VDD= 12.0V, VDDB= 12.0V, PWM: Duty 100%, Display mode: QXGA,  
Horizontal cycle= 1/96.72 kHz, Vertical cycle= 1/60.0 Hz

Optical characteristics are measured at luminance saturation 20minutes after the product works in the dark room. Also measurement methods are as follows.



Note3: Product surface temperature at the maximum luminance control: TopF = 32°C ,TopR = 43°C

Note4: Product surface temperature at 450cd/m<sup>2</sup> luminance control: TopF = 30°C TopR = 38°C

Temperature difference in display area: Δ10°C

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Note5: See "4.13.2 Definition of contrast ratio".

Note6: See "4.13.3 Definition of luminance uniformity".

Note7: These coordinates are found on CIE 1931 chromaticity diagram.

Note8: See "4.13.4 Definition of response times".

Note9: Product surface temperature TopF= 35°C

Note10 See "4.13.5 Definition of viewing angles".

## 4.13.2 Definition of contrast ratio

The contrast ratio is calculated by using the following formula.

$$\text{Contrast ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Luminance of white screen}}{\text{Luminance of black screen}}$$

## 4.13.3 Definition of luminance uniformity

The luminance uniformity is calculated by using following formula.

$$\text{Luminance uniformity (LUxx)} = \frac{\text{Minimum luminance from } ① \text{ to } ⑨}{\text{Maximum luminance from } ① \text{ to } ⑨}$$

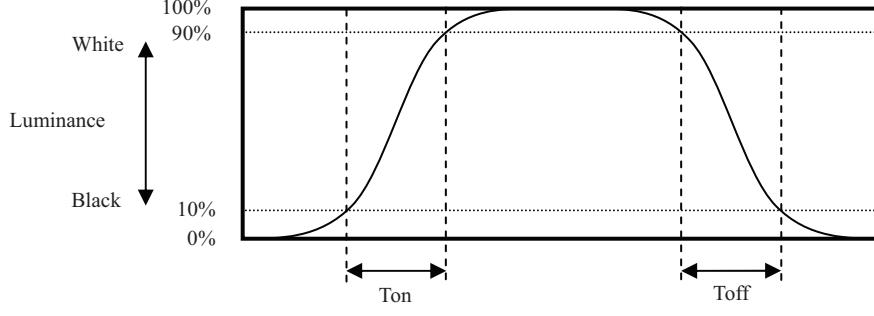
xx: 1023 gray scale.

The luminance is measured at near the 9 points shown below.

204	1,024	1,843
153	②	③
768	④	⑤
1,382	⑦	⑧

## 4.13.4 Definition of response times

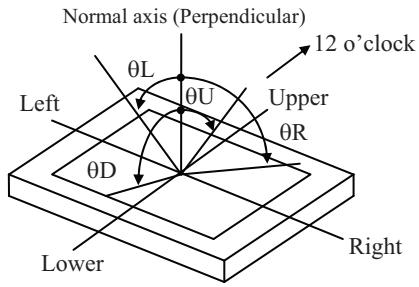
Response time is measured at the time when the luminance changes from "black" to "white", or "white" to "black" on the same screen point, by photo-detector. Ton is the time when the luminance changes from 10% up to 90%. Also Toff is the time when the luminance changes from 90% down to 10% (See the following diagram.).



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### 4.13.5 Definition of viewing angles



## 5. ESTIMATED LUMINANCE LIFETIME

The luminance lifetime is the time from initial luminance to half-luminance.

**This lifetime is the estimated value, and is not guarantee value.**

Condition		Estimated luminance lifetime (Life time expectancy) Note1, Note2, Note3	Unit
LED elementary substance	25°C (Ambient temperature of the product) Continuous operation, PWM: Duty 100%	70,000	h
	60°C (Temperature of the product front or rear panel) Continuous operation, PWM: Duty 100%	60,000	

Note1: Life time expectancy is mean time to half-luminance.

Note2: Estimated luminance lifetime is not the value for an LCD module but the value for LED elementary substance.

Note3: By ambient temperature, the lifetime changes particularly. Especially, in case the product works under high temperature environment, the lifetime becomes short.

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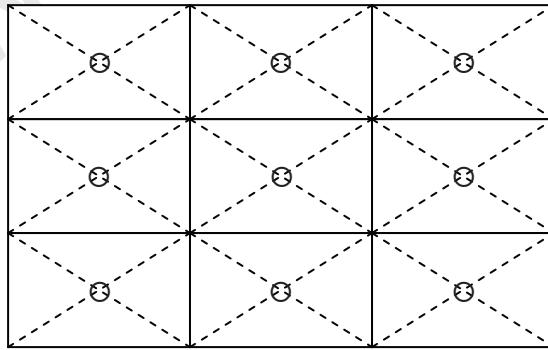
## 6. RELIABILITY TESTS

Test item	Condition	Judgment	Note1
High temperature and humidity (Operation)	① $60 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ , RH= 60%, 240hours ② Display data is white. Note2		
Heat cycle (Operation)	① $0 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ 1hour $60 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ 1hour ② 50cycles, 4hours/cycle ③ Display data is white. Note2	No display malfunctions	
Thermal shock (Non operation)	① $-20 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ 30minutes $60 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ 30minutes ② 100cycles, 1hour/cycle ③ Temperature transition time is within 5 minutes.		
Vibration (Non operation)	① 5 to 100Hz, $11.76\text{m/s}^2$ ② 1 minute/cycle ③ X, Y, Z directions ④ 10 times each directions	No display malfunctions No physical damages	
Mechanical shock (Non operation)	① $294\text{m/s}^2$ , 11ms ② X, Y, Z directions ③ 3 times each directions		
ESD (Operation)	① $150\text{pF}$ , $150\Omega$ , $\pm 10\text{kV}$ ② 9 places on a panel surface Note3 ③ 10 times each places at 1 sec interval	No display malfunctions	
Low pressure	Non-operation	① 15kPa (Equivalent to altitude 13,600m) ② $-20^\circ\text{C} \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ 24 hours ③ $+60^\circ\text{C} \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ 24 hours	No display malfunctions
	Operation	① 53.3kPa (Equivalent to altitude 5,100m) ② $0^\circ\text{C} \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ 24 hours ③ $+60^\circ\text{C} \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ 24 hours Note2	

Note1: Display and appearance are checked under environmental conditions equivalent to the inspection conditions of defect criteria.

Note2: Luminance:  $450\text{cd/m}^2$  at luminance control.

Note3: See the following figure for discharge points



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## 7. PRECAUTIONS

### 7.1 MEANING OF CAUTION SIGNS

The following caution signs have very important meaning. **Be sure to read "7.2 CAUTIONS" and "7.3 ATTENTIONS"!**



This sign has the meaning that a customer will be injured or the product will sustain damage if the customer practices wrong operations.



This sign has the meaning that a customer will be injured if the customer practices wrong operations.

### 7.2 CAUTIONS



\* **Do not shock and press the LCD panel and the backlight! There is a danger of breaking, because they are made of glass. (Shock: Equal to or no greater than 294m/s<sup>2</sup> and equal to or no greater than 11ms, Pressure: Equal to or no greater than 19.6N (φ16mm jig))**

### 7.3 ATTENTIONS



#### 7.3.1 Handling of the product

- ① Take hold of both ends without touching the circuit board when the product (LCD module) is picked up from inner packing box to avoid broken down or misadjustment, because of stress to mounting parts on the circuit board.
- ② Do not hook nor pull cables such as lamp cable, and so on, in order to avoid any damage.
- ③ When the product is put on the table temporarily, display surface must be placed downward.
- ④ When handling the product, take the measures of electrostatic discharge with such as earth band, ionic shower and so on, because the product may be damaged by electrostatic.
- ⑤ The torque for product mounting screws must never exceed 0.735N·m. Higher torque might result in distortion of the bezel. And the length of product mounting screws must be ≤ 5.0mm.

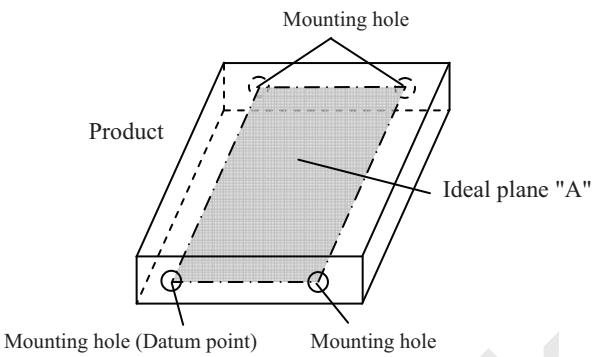
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⑥ The product must be installed using mounting holes without undue stress such as bends or twist (See outline drawings). And do not add undue stress to any portion (such as bezel flat area). Bends or twist described above and undue stress to any portion may cause display mura.

Recommended installing method: Ideal plane "A" is defined by one mounting hole (datum point) and other mounting holes. The ideal plane "A" should be the same plane within  $\pm 0.3$  mm.



⑦ Do not press or rub on the sensitive product surface. When cleaning the product surface, wipe it with a soft dry cloth.

⑧ Do not push or pull the interface connectors while the product is working.

⑨ When handling the product, use of an original protection sheet on the product surface (polarizer) is recommended for protection of product surface. Adhesive type protection sheet may change color or characteristics of the polarizer.

⑩ Usually liquid crystals don't leak through the breakage of glasses because of the surface tension of thin layer and the construction of LCD panel. But, if you contact with liquid crystal by any chance, please wash it away with soap and water.

### 7.3.2 Environment

① Do not operate or store in high temperature, high humidity, dewdrop atmosphere or corrosive gases. Keep the product in packing box with antistatic pouch in room temperature to avoid dusts and sunlight, when storing the product.

② In order to prevent dew condensation occurred by temperature difference, the product packing box must be opened after enough time being left under the environment of an unpacking room. Evaluate the storage time sufficiently because dew condensation is affected by the environmental temperature and humidity. (Recommended leaving time: 6 hours or more with the original packing state after a customer receives the package)

③ Do not operate in high magnetic field. If not, circuit boards may be broken.

④ This product is not designed as radiation hardened.

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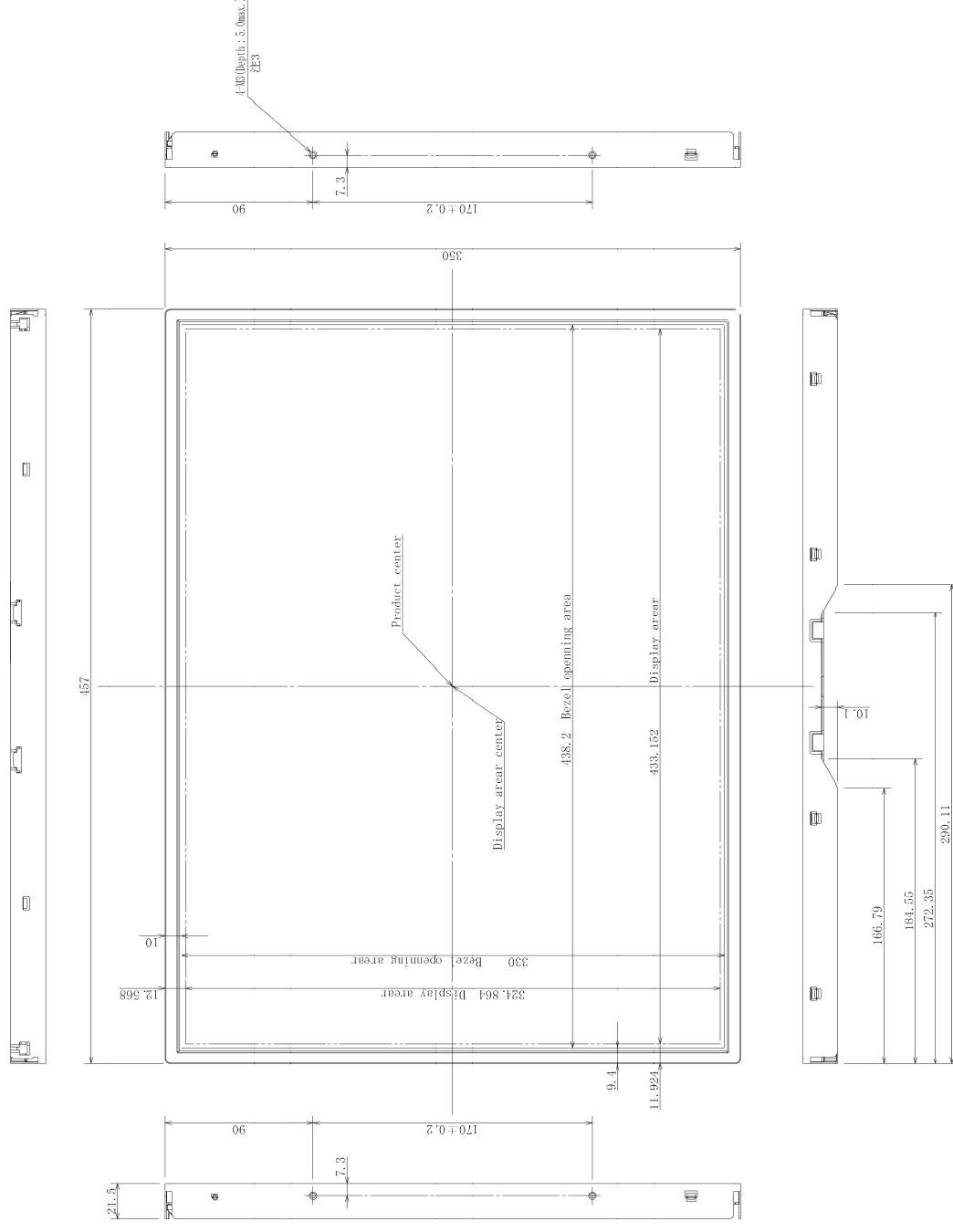
### 7.3.3 Characteristics

**The following items are neither defects nor failures.**

- ① Response time, luminance and color may be changed by ambient temperature.
- ② Display mura, flickering, vertical streams or tiny spots may be observed depending on display patterns.
- ③ Do not display the fixed pattern for a long time because it may cause image sticking. Use a screen saver, if the fixed pattern is displayed on the screen.
- ④ The display color may be changed depending on viewing angle because of the use of condenser sheet in the backlight.
- ⑤ Optical characteristics may be changed depending on input signal timings.

### 7.3.4 Others

- ① All GND, GNDB, VDD and VDDB terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.
- ② Do not disassemble a product or adjust variable resistors.
- ③ Pack the product with the original shipping package, in order to avoid any damages during transportation, when returning the product to NLT for repairing and so on.
- ④ The LCD module by itself or integrated into end product should be packed and transported with display in the vertical position. Otherwise the display characteristics may be degraded.

**PRELIMINARY****NLT Technologies, Ltd.****NL204153AC21-22****8. OUTLINE DRAWINGS****8.1 FRONT VIEW**Note1: Not shown tolerances of the dimensions are  $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$ .Note2: The torque for product mounting screws must never exceed  $0.735\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$ .

Note3: The values in parentheses are for reference.

Note4: The length of product mounting screws from surface of plate must be  $\leq 5.0\text{mm}$ .

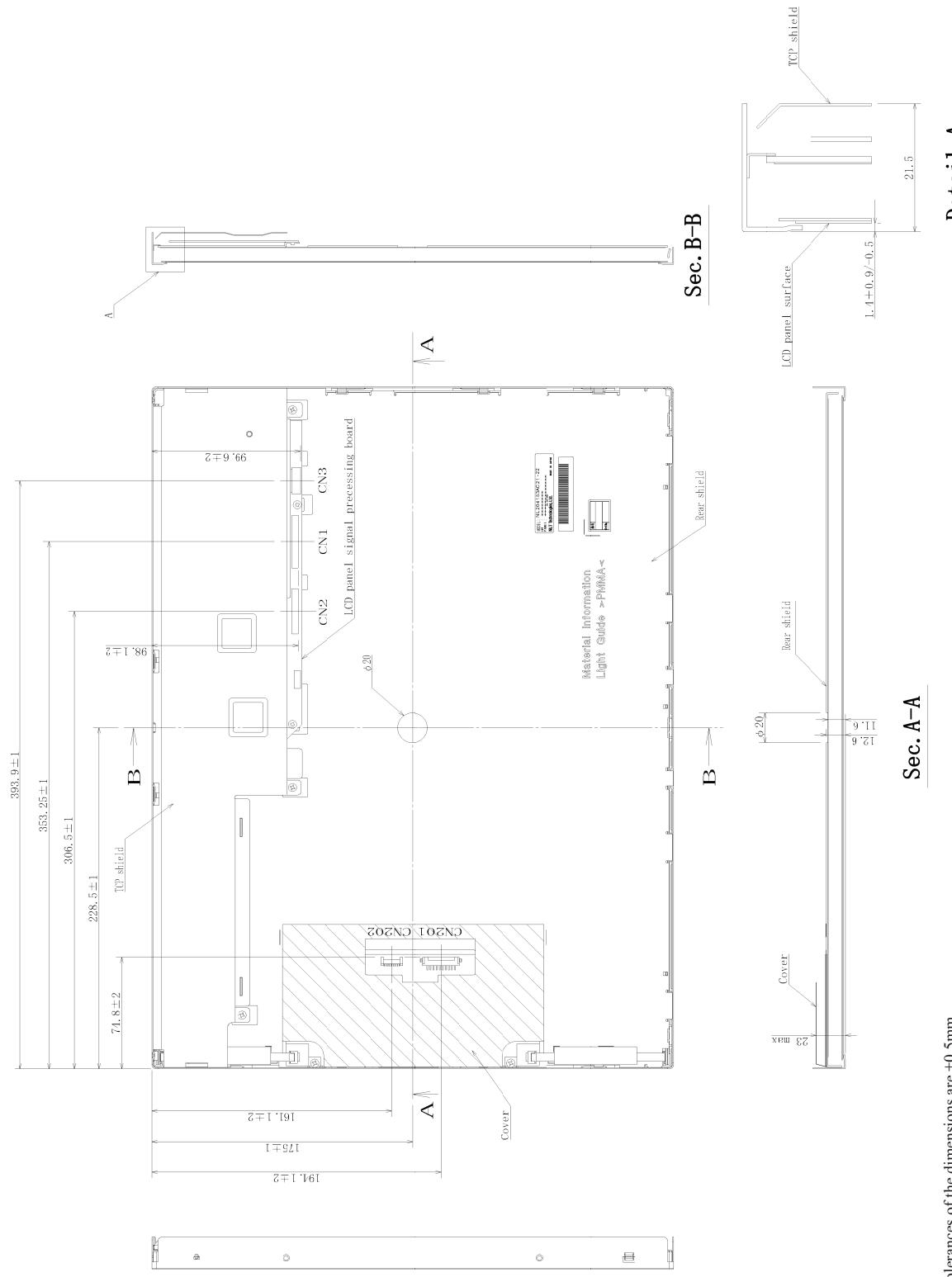
Unit: mm

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8.2 REAR VIEW

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- Note1: Not shown tolerances of the dimensions are  $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$ .
- Note2: The torque for product mounting screws must never exceed  $0.735\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$ .
- Note3: The values in parentheses are for reference.
- Note4: The length of product mounting screws from surface of plate must be  $\leq$

III

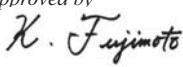
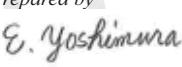
PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET DOD-PP-1507 (1st edition)

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## REVISION HISTORY

The inside of latest specifications is revised to the clerical error and the major improvement of previous edition. Only a changed part such as functions, characteristic value and so on that may affect a design of customers, are described especially below.

Edition	Document number	Prepared date	Revision contents and signature
1st edition	DOD-PP-1507	Oct. 19, 2012	<p><b>Revision contents</b></p> <p>New issue</p> <p><b>Signature of writer</b></p> <p>Approved by  K. FUJIMOTO</p> <p>Checked by _____</p> <p>Prepared by  E. YOSHIMURA</p> <p>_____</p>